The Commandant Surrendered to the Navy

WARRINGTON, Monday, Jan 19, 1863. The following was received to-day at the Navy

Department, dated

CAIRO, Jan. 18-10130 p. m.
U. S. MISSIGAIPPI SQUADROY,
ALKANSAS POST. Jan. 11, 1862.

Hen. Gidson Welles, Secretary of the Novy:
Sin: The gunboate Louisville, De Kaib, Cincinnati
and Lexington, attacked the heavy fort at the Post, on the Arkaneas, last night, and silenced the bat-

teries, killing 20 of the enemy. The gunboats attacked again this morning, and dismounted every gun, eleven in all. Col. Dunnington, late of the U. S. Navy, commandant of the fort, requested to surrender to the navy. I received his sword. The army cooperated on the land side. The forts were completely silenced, and the guns, eleven in number, were all dismounted in three hours. The action was at close quarters on the part of the three ironclads, and the firing splendid. The list of killed and wounded is small. The Louisville lost 12, DeKalb 17, Cincinnati none, Lexington none, Rattler 2. The vessels, although much cut up, were ready for action in half an hour after the battle.

light-draught Rattler, Liout.-Commander Wilson Smith, and the other light-draughte, joined in the action when it became general, as did the Black Hawk, Liout.-Commander R. B. Breese, with her rifle gunz. Particulars will be given here-

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Bebel Cuerrilla Attacks on our Vessela-Exaggerated Reports from Nashville Corrected. LOUISVILLE Ry., Jan. 10, 1002. Capt. Coombs, of the steamer Trio, has arrived

His account indicates that there are great exag-

gorations in the recent special dispatches from Nash-

He cays that he was halled by a body of Rebel eavalry, and ordered to remove his crew and wounded men, and put them on board the steamer Hastings, which, with the Parthenia, had been captured. The gunboat Slidell surrendered without firing a

Cart. Coombs denies that the guerrilla Forrest is anywhere in the vicinity of Nashville, and says that there are no 4,000 or 5,000 Rebels thereabout.

Military circles here exhibit some anxiety on account of the reports of large Rebel recenforcements from Gen. Lee's army in Virginia having reached

Nasuville, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1863.
Twenty of the fleet boats have arrived here. They were convoyed by two genboats.

At the Shoals, the boats Des Moines City, Science and Freestone, were fired into by the enemy with

Three men on board the Freestone were wounded. A large mail came with the boats.

Boats laden with army supplies have also arrived. On Wednesday the Rebels robbed the steamer Restings, containing a number of wounded and

The Rebels stripped the wounded of all their

some provisions.

Before of the Rebels at Ripley, Team.—A

Brilliant Bash by Mounted Enfantey.

Mexagis, Jan. 11—Via Cano, Jan. 18, 1853.

The Sh of January was signaled by a brilliant achievement of Capt. Moore, of the 20th Hilling Ecavalry. It had been known here for several days that there would be a Rebel camp near tipley during Wednesday night. Capt. Moore storted to Early weeks ago, was relieved by Some flastes of his cavalry and mounted infantry together made up at force of about 200 men. About sumiss on Thursday morping Capt. Moore came suddenly upon the Rebel camp of Lieut.—Col. Bawson's command, near Ripley, about 200 strong, and dispersed them, liftling eight wounding 20, and taking 46 prisoners. Among the latter were one ftebel Major, two Captains, and one Lieutedant. Twenty hours are contained to the district of them, beside the drivers of the force of the district of the colors and populated to take energy of all the cotion setzed by Government is the day of the cotion setzed by Government is on Quartern ster, of Sc. Metcalf, Gen. Hamilton's Grand Division Quartern ster, of St. Louis, has been appointed to take energy of all the cotion setzed by Government is on Quartern ster, of Sc. Metcalf, Gen. Hamilton's Grand Division Quartern ster, of St. Louis, has been appointed to take energy of all the cotion setzed by Government is on Quartern ster, of Sc. Metcalf, Gen. Hamilton's Grand Division Amazina, and promise and promise of the robber, the country of the woods. Ten or the robber, the country of the woods. Ten or the robber, the country of the woods. Ten or the robber, the country of the three dunders of the robber, to a state of the country of the three dunders of the robber, the country of the capture of the kent of the conference of all the cotion setzed by Government is on Quartern ster, of Sc. Metcalf, Gen. Hamilton's grand population of the robber, the country of the woods. Ten or the robber of the threathy to the the conference of all the cotion setzed by Gapta from the dealers of the grand for the robber of two Captains, and one Lieutedant. Twenty horses teams, started out after it. two Captains, and one Lieutedant. Twenty horses and one wagon-load of arms were also captured. These Confederates have been busily engaged for back, he riding in one of the teams. They succeeded meeting the control of the country; but it is apprehended it will be some time before they resume operations. Capt. Moore, in this brilliant achievement, did not lose a man, and had only three wounded, one of the latter severely.

These Confederates have been busily engaged for the four who was not armed and was not on horse-back, he riding in one of the teams. They succeeded in getting the control, and hurried back until they came in sight of the Linion pickets at Lagrange, and then, Conces three friends thinking the teams were out of danger, left him, and rode on into town.

Only two or three minutes after they had left, and as the wagons went down into a hollow, out of sight of the picket guarrillas dashed out of the woods and were slowed in an instant.

FROM HOLLY SPRINGS.

The Desolation of Northern Mississippl-The Cotton Buyers and How They Do. Te-The Experience of Cours, the Cotten Burer-How Two or Three Illinois Boys Served an Old Secessionist.

pecial Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 5, 1203.

Except Mexico, Spain and some remote d'atricts desolate appearance and lawless condition parallel to the present condition and appearance of Northern Mississippi. To realize this, one must ride out eight or ten unless beyond the pickets of the army. Not with the army on its march, nor with squads of cavalry, nor foraging parties—for then the foragers and strugglers that dart mand out of by reads, and in advance of you, to every farm, impart some life to the scene; but like that famous horsemen of James's, alone. Then, and only then,

part some life to the scene; but like that amous horsemen of James's, alone. Then, and only then, do you realize the effects of the war, and of that peculiar feature which distinguishes this from all the wars of late days—guerrilla warfare.

First you notice how alient the country is; though you ride for miles past fenced fields, and catch glumpses of houses now and then, you hear none of the usual sounds of country life—no lowing or cattle, no relating of horses. bleating of borses, nor braying of mules, nor bleating of sheep, nor shout or song of laborers in the fields. Everything of the animal kind has long since been driven off to the camps of one army or the other. You ride to the summit of the highest some devices begun to go to work in earnest at the other. You ride to the summit of the highest some devices do not not some of the same are though the was about to go to work in earnest at this land survey the country far and wide, but in all the broad fields you see no human being: the white felt a cold sort of civil run down the full length of men are probably in their papers also into the papers.

Mile after mile you ride and neither meet nor care

New-Work Tribune.



Ver. XXII....No. 6,800.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

If you go into one of the few houses which are cauteen.

the serjoin of Saccision biting itself with its own poisoned flangs.

If you go into one of the few houses which are yet ecoepied, you find large landed proprietors who have nothing left to eat but a little corn bread, and whose threadhers appared indicates that merchants and deslers in clothes have long since become an extinct class. They all tell you that the army had their corners, and their corners have all run away; that the grainflab have barned their cotton, and arts the grainflab have barned their cotton, and arts that the grainflab have barned their cotton, and the while, and but this receives the control of the cotton and the proposed of cotton consequently lower), buy a load for their teams are gootbed upon the cotton and the proposed of cotton consequently lower), buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at most of the cotton and the proposed of cotton consequently lower), buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at the cotton and the proposed of cotton consequently lower), buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at the cotton and the proposed of cotton consequently lower, buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at the cotton and the

The first demand is, "Have you any arms?" If the buyer has a revolver (he being only one against three or four), it is immediately taken. The next demand is for "greenbacks," for which guerrillas have a peculiar weakness. Then the guerrillas are anxions to know the time of day, and for fear the cotton buyer should not tell the exact time, the guerrilla takes the watch in his own hand to look, and owing to an absence of mind with which all guerrillas are afflicted, anconsciously pais the watch in his own pecket. If the buyer has on an overcoat (especially if it happens to be one of the blue army overcoats), some guerrilla gentleman fancies it might fit him, if he could only get a chance to try it on, which he does forthwith. Then some other gentleman thinks that possibly the buyer's boots might not be too large for himself.

If the unfortunate cotton buyer protests, says that this robbery is not according to the magnes of war," the guerrilla falls back upon his dicashs and says, "We are no robbers; we do not rob; we con-

s, "We are no robbers; we do not rob; we conendeavoring to discover the difference between rob-bery and this kind of confiscation, his mules are un-hitched from the wagon, the cotton is set on fire hitched from the wagen, the cotton is set on fire where it stanks in the road, his drivers are mounted on their own mules, and away the whole party goes

of the woods, and were alongside in an instant Halt! Every one of the teams builted as though they had run against a stone wal. The next in-stant the muzzle of a revolver was at the ear of every one of them, Cones included, who was riding

his piatol at Conea's head.

"No, Sir."
"Then get down and unhitch them mules, and

if this cotton."

Cones.—"No. Sir. I am glad to say I have n't."
Guerrilla.—"Then git onto that mule, quick!"
In an instant, Cones was mounted, on what he says
has "a wonderfully sharp-backed mule."

Guerrilla (giving the nule a terrillo slash with the

ing the nule at every jump. Five miles or more they went at this pace, and not another word had been spoken by any one, when they turned out of the main road into an old and unfrequented road, that wound its zig-zage through one of the densely wooded creek bottoms. "Halt!" said the guerrilla,

And suiting the action to his words, he placed the

and so they get it they are not very particular who is the Paymaster.

Now the old grudges between the neighbors, the Now the old grudges between the neighbors, the family fends for which the South has always been notorious, are being settled, and every farmer is as apprehensive of his neighbors as he is of the Union The people of the South have already discovered that they have got more than they bargained for in thitiating the guerrilla mode of warfare. In adopting the old Spatish mame of "guerrillas," they now see that they also adopted the lawlessness, anarchy and brigandage of Mexico and old Spain. This is the serpent of Socssion biting itself with its own poisoned fangs.

If you can be a superhelmsion of the content of the particular who had been most prominent in his capture, and who had gone away stuky because the Colonel would not shoot "that a—d cotton-buyer" instead of paroling him.

Cones was unarmed, and began to have serious apprehensions of what was to follow, when the guerrilla said: "Old feller, let's take a drink!" Cones's heart felt lighter immediately. So did tha

as the two soldiers had induced their pupil to follow them in the parlor, they slipped out of the open back door and soudded, like two ghosts, "all clothed in

door and scudded, like two chosts, "all clothed in white," down to a neighboring house.

The "old man," however, was the one whom the soldiers desired to teach the art of war, and they began their tuition immediately. In his costone, scanter than a Highlander's, they made him assume the "position of a soldier," and there was the "old the standard of the second of scantier than a Highlander's, they made him assume the "position of a soldier," and then placing one of their guns in his hands, they proceeded to put him through the "manual of arms." He shouldered arms; he presented arms; he treited arms; he charged bayonets; he grounded arms on his toes, and sweated, and trembled, and sneezed, and begged; but no! his tutors were inexorable. He must learn; and at it he went again. He then marched and countermarched, and faced right and left, until after half an hour's practice, the guard came in and arrested his two solf-appointed intors, but if his tur-tion did not teach him to be a soldier, it taught him

leaves this place this evening; on it will be sent all the cotton and Government property remaining in this place, and by to-morrow morning the last of our troops, Gen. Ladman's division, will have left Holly

From the Lower Mississippi-A Reconnois-

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial writes from the "Gunbont Essex, off Port Hudson,

Fort Hadson on the 12th December. We found no batteffes as we came up. We are anchored about three miles below Hadson. We cannot see their guns, but if their works are mounted with guns, they undoubtedly have a large number of cannon.

We can see a great many tents.

The contrabands say there are 5,000 men here, and they are strongly fortified for two miles back from the river. They say that the Confederacy has offered \$100,000 to those test capture the Essex, and \$50,000 if she is destroyed. The negroes say they

fear her.
We will stay here four weeks. That is the order.

aground, and we had to pull her off. She is taking water fast. The Rebels are following us. We have the No. 2 in tow, and she will leave us in a tew unmotes. We received 15 or 20 shot, but none passed through. We are still firing, and the Rebels following, the leves protecting them. They brought the artiflery from Port Hudson last night.

Cayalry Dash upon a Rebel Camp up

Certis, in a dispatch of Jan. 5th, from Helena, that he directed Brig.-Gen. Washburn, commanding Cavalry Division, to send out 1,000 mounted men on different roads, and part by water, up the St. Francis River—all to meet at given points, to surprise and capture the two companies of Rebel Cavalry that have been for some time past hovering over our picket lines, near Helena.

Ling Sectors that we are fiving above a stander-ling volcano.

Last light a party of guerrillas destroyed a portion of the track of the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad near Magnolia station. The damage to the road is not important, but the act shows the disposition of the people around us. The mischief was undoubtedly committed by farmers between this city and Suffolk. The road is owned mostly by Northern men, and it may be that a little petty spite, as well as a desire to embarrass our force at

This area as silent and deserted as the fields. If think first. And satisfing the action to his words, he placed the timest any one on those solitary roads. On four-fiths of the plantations you past, you see no living actronomical observations, soul. On some the doors and windows of the deserted houses stand open wide, but there is nothing but the applicaces within, and on others refined the plantations which is all entrances, whitened by the flame and the politary roads are not stand open within and on others are the built for add, you go turther and further over the bill, for add, you go turther and further over the bill, for add, you go turther and further over the bill, which is all entrances, whitened by the flame and the period which is all entrances, and part by water, up the St. Francisch is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise is kiver—all to meet at given points, to surprise the two companies of Rebel Cavality that have been for emetime point of the people around use. The missaked was undoubtedly committed by furners between the two companies of Rebel Cavality that have been for the distribution of the politary power to deal the politary to the propose of the politary power to desirate in the sum power of the 2d into the politary power of the 2d in

PROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Nothing New Transpired Yet.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Jan. 19, 1963. Several distinguished visitors arrived here to-day, including the Hon. Henry J. Raymond of New-York. Beyond this, nothing but the ordinary routine has transpired.

The weather is milder to night.

Movement Ordered-Its Direction Con cenied with Commendable Reticence-How the Troops will go into Battle-Honor to whom Honer is Due-Present Organization of the Army.

om Our Special Correspondent.

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863. definite expectancy. Yesterday, all the corps, in- Mulford, to bring down more prisoners. cluding the Reserve Grand Division, which stretches up to Fairfax and does picket duty for Washington, row morning. hour this morning, with three days' cooked rations Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribona. FORTRESS MORROR Jan. 17, 1863. were ordered to be in readiness to move at an early

Last evening a second order was issued, postpon ing the movement until Monday morning. This may mean that it is given up altogether, but the general

What is the movement to be? On all similar occasions, hitherto, the plan has been pretty widely advertised throughout the army. This time it is shrouded in mystery. Brigade commanders do n't know. Division commanders don't know. Corps commanders don't know. The commanders grand divisions probably do know-though one of don't propose to tell. So long as plans for the future do not become subjects of gossip among general
and staff officers, they can be kept out of the newspapers.

An advance will render a fight probable, if not inevitable. The soldiers of this army will not go into
tattle with their early enthusiasm. There will be

battle with their early enthusiasm. There will be political news is waited for with a feverish anxiety no shouting, no ebeering; but quietly, silently, sturned to the North, and the intest battle with their early enthusiasm. The last news from the Kappahaunock is now less important than the last news from Harrisburg or Alsoldiers pressed in. The two females and heard the knocking and were peeping out into the hall through the cracks of their bedroom doors.

In reply to the old fellow's demand as to what they dily, the men will go out to the field, as the merchant goes to bis counting-room or the farmer te his plow; and they will do their whole duty.

ter than any other troops in our service. Our West-ern armies have won immortal honors, and achieved glorious victories; but in that calm, sturdy, Saxon with fath unshaken by every calmity, cling to the coolness, which stands up to be killed until it is or noble motte: dered away-which leaves forty, fifty, sixty men out of every hundred, dead and dying in line of battle-these veteran regiments of the Army of the Po-

contrabands that some batteries, brigades and divisions have been detached and sent Tennesseeward.

ı	The tottowing is the present organization or this	
	RIMT: RIGHT GRAND DIVISIONMajor-Gen. E. V. Summer. Second CorpsMajor-Gen. D. N. Couch. Ninth CorpsMajor-Gen. John S-sgwick.	in
	CENTER GRAND DIVISION	
•	LEFT GRAND DIVISION	
	REMERYS GRAND DIVISION. Major Gen. Franc Sigel. Eleventh Corpe. Major Gen. Statel. Twelfith Corpe. Major Gen. H. W. Stoenm.	

The weather, despite occasional light rains, contimues warm and favorable; but down in the dee; valleys and sunless excavations, the jellied ;oad beds give a slight foretaste of what Fato has in store for us.

A New Sensation-Intense Czcitement-Rebel Raid Anticipated-Guerrilla Operations on the Ronnoko and Senboard Railroad-Scessionism Growing Rempant-Swore Prescutation at Suf-

folk, etc. From Our Special Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 17, 1863. We are in the midst of a new sensation. For two days, past this neighborhood has enjoyed an exciteme at not before experienced since the evacuation of the place by the Robels, and its occupation by our forces. There has really been an anticipation of un attack upon our troops by Pryor, or some other Confederate commander, and for two nights timid people have been nervous, and our authorities vigi

Cayalry Eash upon a Rebel Camp up

St. Francis River.

Beig.-Gen. W. A. Gorman informs Major-Gen.
Curtis, in a dispatch of Jan. 5th, from Helena, that

From Fortress Monroe-By Mail. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18, 1863,

The steamship Vanderbilt came up Hampton Roads last evening at 9 o'clock.

The new and nest little sidewheel steamer C. W. and immediately left for City Point, in company The army is again in a state of high, though very with the steamboat New-York, in charge of Capt. than was agreeable to the officers of the watch.

The steamer Karnak sails for New York to-mor-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribnes.

A severe storm, which set in three days ago, culminated yesterday in a terrific gale, which caused the usually quiet waters of the bay to become white with rage, and under its influence many of the vessel with rage, and under its influence many of the vessel.

Into 1010 Wing is a list of vessels boarded; January 3, ant 26 00 N., lon. 31 20 W., French bark Samuel, from Madagascer to Nantes.

British ship Wm. Mitchell, from Whampes to London. January 15, let. 35 12 N., lon. 63 00 W., French bark Samuel, from Whampes to London. January 15, let. 35 12 N., lon. 63 00 W., Bremen barm, brighting is a list of vessels boarded; the usually quiet waters of the bay to become white with rage, and under its influence many of the ves-

sels at suchor in the roads managed to change base,

without loss, however. For the last two weeks ships have been quietly gathering at this point, heavily laden with stores and materiel of war for the Banks Expedition. Their numbers increased daily, till a respectable fleet was assumbled, of which the larger part sailed before the storm commenced, and probably felt its effects at them, at least, was ignorant night before last—but like the mummy in the play, they maintain their reticence. Several journalists think they know; but don't propose to tell. So long as plans for the fu-

May they reap the reward which they have so often earned, but never won! No just man, who knows their history, can pass through these thinned and shattered regiments—the skeletons and fragments of what they were little more than a year ago—without being moved to pity. Not a single decisive, overwhelming victory to inscribe on their colors, yet they have fought oftener and fought better than any other treors in our service. Our West, is attenued of the land.

For right is right, as God is God, And right the day must win, To dount would be disloyally, To falter would be sip."

I inclose a list of deaths at Cheanpeake General

LIST OF WOUNDED WHO HAVE DIEL SINCE DEC. 1. IN THE MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL. The following is a list of woursied who have died in the Confederate States Military Hospital, Rich-mond, since Dec. 1, 1862:

mond, since Dec. 1, 1802;
S. Cover, D. 96 Pa., Dec. 1, typhold phenacula.
Allen Darthe, H., 76 N. Z., Dec. 10, anemia
S. Humphrey, G. 104 S. Y., Dec. 17, gunbot wound.
Corp. O. A. Black, C. 11 Pa., Dec. 17, gunbot wound.
Heavy Gull, F. L. Pa., Dec. 19, gunbot wound.
John Hayes, F. 11 Pa., Dec. 19, gunbot wound.
Sergt, E. M. Schreimer, K., 5 Pa., Dec. 18, gunbot wound.
P. Eccart, B., 6 Pa., Dec. 20, gunbot wound.
Charles, Kemman C. 11 Pa., Dec. 21, gunbot wound.
Jani'g, Bolton, K. 121 Pa., Dec. 21, gunbot wound.
Serg, Ja. Montaneney, K. 11 Pa., Dec. 21, gunbot wound. Garder, Gennan C. 1M Fa. Dec. 21, gunshot wound.
Jam's Boltras, K. 121 Fa. Dec. 21, gunshot wound.
Serg. Jas. Montgomery, K. 11 Fa. Dec. 21, gunshot wound.
S. Herkbert, A. 121 Fa. Dec. 21, gunshot wound.
S. Herkbert, A. 121 Fa. Dec. 21, gunshot wound.
Ord. Serg. E. steredish, G. 5 Fa. Dec. 21, gunshot wound.
Issae Simmons, H. 5 Fa. Dec. 22, gunshot wound.
Gene, E. Jack, H. Fa. Dec. 22, gunshot wound.
Orthole, K. 121 Fa. Dec. 22, gunshot wound.
D. Crible, F. 121 Fa. Dec. 22, gunshot wound.
D. Crible, F. 121 Fa. Dec. 24, gunshot wound.
John Resemberry, C. 11 Fa. Dec. 24, gunshot wound.
Orthole, F. 121 Fa. Dec. 24, gunshot wound.
Gene, E. Jack, H. R. 18 Fa. Dec. 24, gunshot wound.
Orthole, F. 121 Fa. Dec. 24, gunshot wound.
Orthole, F. 122 Fa. Dec. 24, gunshot wound.
Grey, J. Stander, H. 18 Fa. Dec. 24, gunshot wound.
Orthole, J. S. 18 Fa. Dec. 24, gunshot wound.
Orthole, J. M. 18 Fa. Dec. 25, gunshot wound.
Orthole, J. M. 18 Fa. Dec. 26, gunshot wound.
D. W. Blaaton, H. 11 Pa. Dec. 26, gunshot wound.
David M. Allen, H. 4 Me., Dec. 26, gunshot wound.
David M. Allen, H. 4 Me., Dec. 26, gunshot wound.
David M. Allen, H. 4 Me., Dec. 28, gunshot wound.
David M. Allen, H. 4 Me., Dec. 28, gunshot wound.
David M. Share, F. Dec. 27, gunshot wound.
David M. Share, F. Dec. 31, gunshot wound.
David M. Share, F. Pa. Dec. 31, gunshot wound.
David M. Share, F. Pa. Dec. 31, gunshot wound.
David M. Share, J. 18 Pa. Dec. 31, gunshot wound.
David M. Hare, Dec. 31, gunshot wound.
David M. Hare, Jan. 3, gunshot wound.
David M. Jander, C. 11 Fa., Dec. 31, gunshot wound.
David M. Jander, E. 4 Fa. Fa., Jan. 2, gunshot wound.
David M. Jander, E. 4 Fa. Pa., Jan. 2, gunshot wound.
David M. Parsen, F. H. Pa., Jan. 3, gunshot wound.
David M. Parsen, F. H. Pa., Jan. 3, gunshot wound.
David M. Parsen, F. H. Pa., Jan. 3, gunshot wound.
David M. Parsen, F. H. Pa., Jan. 3, gunshot wound.
David M. Parsen, F. H. Pa., Jan. 3, gunshot wound.
David M. Parsen, F. H. Pa., Jan. 3, gunshot wound.
David M. Parsen, F. H. Pa., Jan. 3, gunshot wound.
David M.

A. Crawford, 12 Pa. Ret., Dec. 29, shot in hip.
The above list is correct.
E. L. FARGO, Clerk of Hospital.
OMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN LIBBY PRISON COMMISSIONED OFFICIRS IN LIBRY PRISON.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers now confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.:

Major Henry R. Withers, 16 Va., Parkersburg, Va.
Capt. Charles W. Owston, A. 9 Pa. Res., Pittsburgh Pa.
Capt. C. M. Uver, C. 10 Pa. Res., Kittaning, Pa.
Capt. C. F. Rudgers, B. 16 S. N., Penn Yan, N. Y.
1st Lieut. Softh D. Graff, C. 105 N. Y., Sencea Castle, N. Y.
1st Lieut. S. M. Pelton, C. 3 Mich., Grand Rapids, Micol.
1st Lieut. U. D. Edity, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Whipple,
Ricominaton, Ill.

Brownington, Ill.

Roomington, Ill.

Rel Lieut, Wun, Burgess, D. 6 Pa. Res., Loudon, Pa.

24 Lieut, John P. Weise, A. 122 Pa., Lancaster City, Pa.

25 Lieut, John A. Walloughby, G. 5 Pa. Bes., Huntlagdon,

25 Lieut, John A. Walloughby, G. 5 Pa. Bes., Huntlagdon,

26 Lieut, John A. Walloughby, G. 1 Pa. Backerst, Pottsville, Pa.

26 Lieut, D. 1. Junklin, G. 1 Pa. Backerst, Pottsville, Ps.

26 Lieut, John H. Clybourn, G. P. IR. Cav., Chicago, Ill.

26 Lieut, Faul Ducks, G. 1 Md. Cav., Pittsburgh, Pa.

27 Lieut, Faul Ducks, G. 1 Md. Cav., Pittsburgh, Pa.

28 Lieut, J. E. Bowers, C. 7 Va. Cav., Lexington, Ohio,

24 Lieut, J. F. Seeve, F. 10 A. C. Cav., New York.

1st Lieut, W. G. Cummings, D. 1st V. Cav., Barnett, Va.

GES. STABLE'S STAFF.-Since Gen. Sigel Agnued the command of the Reserve Grand Division, Gen. Stabel has commanded the Eleventh Army Corps. The following are the names of his staff:

Col. Leopold von. Clisa (2th N. Y. Vols.), Acting Assistant Impector-General and Chief of Staff. Major H. Baldwin, jr. (1991a N. Y. Vols.), Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Adjustant-General, Lt. Col. F. Nazer (4th N. Y. Cavalry), Assistant Inspector of Cavalry. valry, ot. O. Meisel (41st N. Y. Vels.), Assistant Inspector of

nfaulty
Bisjor P. Kappner, Chief of Engineers.
Bisjor J. Burd Peals, Acting Medical Director.
Capt. Is, Schirmer, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance.
Capt. C. Heintz, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. F. Theilkuhl, Acting Aid-de-Camp and Chief of To-

Capt. F. Theikann, Acting Ald-de-Camp and Chief of To-pographical Bureau;
Capt. F. Dessauer, Acting Ald-de-Camp.
First Licot. E. Robinson, jr., Acting Ald-de-Camp and Act ing Assistant Adjutant-General.
First Licot. A. G. Lawrence, Acting Ald-de-Camp.
Capt. H. Huling, Adding Chief Commissary.
Capt. F. C. Winkler, Judge-Advocate.
Capt. C. R. Bowe, Postal Director.
Capt. S. Ackier, Cosef of Automatic Corps.

THE SEARCH FOR THE ALABAMA

in Sight Boarded-How the News of the Board the Vanderbilt-The Vanderbilt in a Gale-List of Vessels Boarded.

COTTENED MATERIAL

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

UNITED STATES STRAMBHIP VARDARBILE,
HAMPION ROLDS, Jan. 18, 1863.

We arrived here Saturday from an extended
cruise in search of the "290." Since leaving Fayal. on the 1st inst., where we heard of the " 290" having been at Martinique, we have cruised to the Council appointed to present a sword to Gen. Corcoran, at Suffolk, arrived here this morning on the way to perform their mission. The Irish Legion has not distinguished itself to any extent here as yet, and it is to be hoped that the speeches of the Councilmen, and the general inspiriting of the occasion, will have a good effect upon the brigade generally.

Capt. Semmes ind captured the men's element Ariel. northward and westward, on the supposition that Capt. Semmes had captured the ma." steamer Ariel. we are quiet to-day, but there is no relaxation of vigor in the preparations to meet the enemy, if he comes in force or as men in buckram. The scare may prove healthy in the end.

We were all anxious to hear the particulary, especially the son of Capt. Jones, who is an officer on board this ship. This young man yows vengeaned against Semmes, and I have no doubt would fight with redoubled vigor, if we should fall in with the pirate, to avenge his father's loss. The weather, for four or five days before our arrival, was horrible, being a succession of heavy gales from the south and west. I think there was as heavy a sea on as I ever Thomas arrived at Fortress Monroe this forenoon, saw. The ship throughout behaved very well, although throwing more spray over the forecastle We have run 2,700 miles since the 1st of January. We will fill up with coal here, and, I presume,

take another cruise. The following is a list of vessels boarded:

Cruise of the Gunboat Chippewn-Th Tuscarora Also After the Alabama-What is Required to Run Down the Pirate.

Correspondence of The Washington Chronicle.

Grandon Christians, Spain, Nov. 24, 1862.

We have just returned from our trip to the Western Islands. Saw nothing of the 230 or any other Rebel vessel, though we kept close in to St. Michaels on our return. The Tucarora came in 55 another on our return. The Tucarora came in at Fayat the day we left. Had seen nothing of the 290. It is singular she has never been able to fall in with her. Her men say two more Rebel steamers are on their way from England. Our Government must send out several fast steamers, able to destroy or drive these areas from the see, or our comparers will be a server of the second contracts from the see. these pirates from the sea, or our commerce will be ruined; above all, officers and crews of determined

ruined; above all, officers and crews of determined bravery and patriotism, not eugrossed in making money. It is difficult to keep track of vessels on the ocean, but such men will accomplish more than the timid or incompetent.

These remarks are not intended to apply to any one out here, as I know nothing about how things have been managed. We have but two steamers out here fit to cope with them in size, speed, and armament, the Tuccarora and Kearsarge, and the last is in Cadiz for repairs, leaving the Tuccarora only at the Islands. The St. Louis, a calling vessel, is not fit for the business. Whalemen who have been on the 290 say she carries eight guns, two pivot and three broadsides; their size they did not know. She is not iron-plated and can steam thirteen knots.

The Consul at Fayal, Mr. Debanny, lost his wife and two children a week before we got there. The

and two children a week before we got there. The flovernment is about to send out hard coal to the Islands. We are now burning English soft coal, which makes a great smoke and blackens up everything. I send this by the Relief, about to return to the United States.

TWO TRANSPORTS ASHORE.

The Gupbont Sagumore Goes to Their Relief-The Twenty-Fifth New-York Battery on Board the Sparkling Sea -The Troops Taken Off and Ship Abaudoned. Wasnington, Morday, Jan. 19, 1861.

Lieut.-Com. English of the gunboat Sagamore writes to the Navy Department on the 8th that he discovered two vessels apparently ashore on a reef, with signals of distress flying. Stood down for them, and found one to be the ship Lucinda of New-York, laden with troops and horses. She had gone ashere the previous night, had thumped over the reef, and was inside between the north point of Long Reef and Triumph Reef. We went immediately to work and got her off without injury, and she started on her course. We then bore down for the other vessel, which proved to be the ship Sparkling Sea of New-York, and had on board the 25th New-York Battery. She had run ashore at day-break on the north point of Ajax Reef, and will probably prove a total wreck. Finding it impossible to get her off, as she was hard and fast on the reef. with four or five feet of water in the hold, I received on board this vessel the officers and men belonging to the 25th New-York Battery, and proceeded with them to Key West, where I arrived this morning.

GEN. GEORGE W. MORGAN.-We take great pleasure in stating that we believe the announce-ment of Gon. George W. Morgan's death was prem-ature. Our advices lead us to think he is alive and uninjured, and we trust that he may yet live many years to serve his country with the fidelity and years to serve his country with the fidelity and efficiency that he has in the past. [Ohio Statesman.

New-York State Scunte.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock. There was hardly The Controller sent in a reply to the resolution respecting premiums paid for coin to pay the interest on the State debt. No premium had been said out of the State Treasury. The Manhatten Company had purchased coin to pay the interest on and rund the debt of the State, taking the chance of an

appropriation of the Legislature to repay the same.

Weather Reports-Jan. 19, 1863, meter 30.65. Wind N. E. 57 E. Cast and very own frozen at Longuell.

ECTRALO, N. Y., 3 a. m.—Thermometer 19° above. Barometer 29.30. Wind W. Clear.

Tonowro, C. W., 3 a. m.—Thermometer 15°. Barometer 30.05. Clear.

CINCINNATI, O., 3 a. m.—Thermometer 23°. Clear.

CINCINNATI, O., 3 a. m.—Thermometer 23°. Cloudy and oold.
FORTHERS MONROW, Sa. m.—Thermometer 34°. Baremeter 30°. Wind N. N. E. Fins.
Hallfax, N. S., 9° a. m.—Thermometer 15°. Wind N. PORTLAND, Me., 8 a. m .- Thermometer 100. Wind No Borron, Mass., 9 a. m .- Thermometer 149. Wind N. V. Clear.
SPAINOTHED, Mass, 9 a. m.—Thermometer 12°. Wind
W. Clear.
Naw-York, 9 s. m.—Thermometer 25°. Wind N. W. PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., 9 a. m.-Thermometer 200. Wind N. Washington, D. C., 9 a. m.—Thermometer 240. Wind N. W. Gloudy,
CLEVELAND, O., 9 a. m.—Thermemeter 18°. Barometes
9 59. Wind S. E. Clear.
PHILADELPHIA, BOOD.—Thermemeter 31°. Barometer 30.88.
Wind N. E. by N. Westher clear.
HALLFAX, N. S., 3 p. m.—Thermemeter 22°. Wind N. E. PORTLAND, Me., 3 p. m.—Thermometer 20°, Wind S. W. Clear. V. Clear.
Bostos, Mass., 3 p. m.—Thermometer 270. Wind S.
V. Clear.
Colom clear and pleasant. Clear.

STON.—Thermometer 25°. Calm. clear and pleasant.

RINGFIRLD, Mass., 3 p. m.—Thermometer 40°. Wind

Clear. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 3 p. m.—Thermometer 370. Wind Washingron, D. C., 3 p. m.-Thermometer 45°. Wind W. Clear.
CONTRESS MONROE, Va. 3 p. m.—Thermometer 330. Be-

Ctear. nw.Yonu, 3 p. m.-Thermometer 310, Wind W.

N. W. Clear.
Fontures Monroe, Va. 3 p. m.—Thermometer 33°. Berometer 20 65. Wind E. Fair.
Beyano, 6 p. m.—Thermometer 32°. Cloudy.
Cincinnari.—Thermometer 32°. Hary.
Themometer 33°.
Tonostro.—Thermometer 36°. Hary.
Ranna.—Thermometer 36°. Clear.
Mowringal.—Clear and cold. Thermometer 13° 05′. Berometer 30.51°. Wind west. River appears to have frozen
opposite the city: probably have a crossing in a day of two.
Quanto.—Thermometer 11°. Barometer 20.50. Wind
west. Weather fine.
Principal.—Thermometer 18°. Barometer 30.35. Lighly
S. W. wind. Cloudy.

The second

Are you armed?" said the guerrilla who held

turn 'em around d-d quick!"
It was done in the time specified.
Guerrilla-" Have you's match? I want to touch off this cotton."

Guerrilla igrying the more a terrille shaw with the wagon whipp." Now, d-u you, lick them mules up! Make 'em go! Give 'oth thunder!"

And away they went at a pace, which to Cones on his racor-back mule, he thought must split him in two before many miles, three guerrillas behind lash-

men are probably in their houses, sleeping off the even his long legs.

effects of their last night's ride with their guerrilla friends, and the blacks have gone to find "Uncle Abraham" and freedom.

The roads are as silent and deserted as the fields.

I'll drink first!"

army. Under the delusion that the whole North is about to tumble into sourcely for want of cotton, the goerfiliae burn the cetton, and ruin the planter to prevent some Northern man from risking his money of in a precurious speculation; this and the capture of in a precurious speculation; this and the capture of in a precurious speculation; this and the capture of in a precurious speculation; this and the capture of in a precurious speculation; this and the capture of in a precurious speculation; this and the capture of in a precurious speculation; this and the capture of the payof the guerrillas is what they plunder. The pay of the guerrillas is what they plunder. The pay of the guerrillas is what they plunder. The pay of the guerrillas is what they plunder. The payof at the repeated than shot, hadn't you if the take another such a ride on that mule."

The payof the guerrillas is what they plunder. Now the old gradges between the neighbors, the family femils for which the South has always been notorious, are being settled, and every farmer is as apprehensive of his neighbors as he is of the Union to the payof the guerrillas is what they plunder, who is the Paymaster.

Now the old gradges between the neighbors, the family femils for which the South has always been notorious, are being settled, and every farmer is as apprehensive of his neighbors as he is of the Union to the control of the dectron-buyer, are you?"

Richardson—"Well, I've got to payof? Wichardson—"Well, I've got to payof? Wichardson—"Well, I've got to payof? Wichardson—"Well, I've got to payof? The payof and the dectron-buyer, are you?"

Conce—"Yes, d—d if I badn't; but I don't want to take another such a ride on that mule."

The payof the guerrillas is what they plunder, who is the Paymaster.

Now the old gradges between the neighbors, the control of the dectron-buyer, are you?"

The payof the guerrillas is what they plunder, the control of the dectron-buyer, are you?"

The payof the guerrillas is what they plunder, the control of the dectron-buy

arved at his front windows.

But to return to the subject of the cotton trade, from which I rambled on in the relation of these traces. The whole amount of cotton seized around Springs and south of that place as far us the

sauce to Port Hadson.

Dec. 14." as follows: ec. 14," as follows: With the ganboats Non. 2, 3 and 7, we arrived at With the ganboats Non. 2, 3 and 7, we arrived at We found no

We will stay here four weeks. That is the order. From what I hear, Faringat will not trust his ships in range of any more river batteries. We have no troops down here and without them it is no use to attack Port Hudson.

This morning, at 64 o'clock, the Rabals opened a battery of artiflery on the No. 2, and shot through her over 20 times, folling one and wounding several. We then silenced the Rebals, when the No. 2 got aground, and we had to pull her off. She is taking water fast. The Rebals are following us. We have the No. 2 in tow, and she will leave us in a few once hostlie and transherous, and it behooved our and the hole of the sears which seems to expendence. We are living with a people have been nervous, and our authorities vigilant at all points to meet and repel any demonstration from the Rebels, from what quarter seever. How we have all managed to become so thoroughly thensive I cannot discover. There may be wholesome reason for the scare which seems to expendence which seems to expendence the near thorities vigilant at all points to meet and repel any demonstration from the Rebels, from what quarter seever. How we have all managed to become so thoroughly the seems of the repel and the repe